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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JANUARY 29, 1959

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS
FORECAST AT RECORD HIGH IN 1959

World production of fats and oils in 1959 is tentatively forecast at an alltime high of 31.4 million short tons. This would represent a 4-percent increase from 1958 and a 3-percent increase from the previous record of 1957. With production at this level, per-capita output in 1959 would be roughly 3 percent higher than prewar.

Expansion in 1959 is foreseen in all 5 categories of fats and oils. The most significant increase will be in edible vegetable oils, which are expected to attain a record high of 12.4 million tons. The major portion of the increase in 1959 is expected to be in the non-Communist areas of the world--largely in soybean, cottonseed, peanuts, and linseed oils and lard in the United States, peanut oil in India, and Brazil, sunflower seed oil in Argentina, coconut oil in the Philippines, linseed oil in Canada, and butter in Europe. However, in the Communist areas, significant expansion also is foreseen in peanut and sesame oils in China and sunflower seed oil and butter in the Soviet Union.

Production of all fats and oils in 1958 is estimated at 30.2 million tons, slightly less than the record of the previous year. This decline followed 4 successive years of increases. Expansion in 1958 was limited to the edible vegetable oils and was attributable largely to record crops of peanuts in West Africa and soybeans in the United States in 1957, and a near-record output of rapeseed in 1958 resulting from an increase in China. Rapeseed oil becomes available for consumption mostly in the year the seed is harvested.

More than offsetting the increase in edible vegetable oils in 1958 was the decline in each of the other categories of fats and oils. Of special note were the declines in coconut oil in the Philippines, linseed oil in the United States and Canada, lard and tallow in the United States and fish oil in Norway.

The outturn of edible oils in 1959--processed mainly from oilseed crops harvested in 1958--is foreseen at 6 percent above 1958. Production of all the edible oils except olive oil is expected to be somewhat above last year. The 1958 outturn was slightly above that of 1957. Sizable increases in peanut and soybean oils were offset in part by declines in sesame seed and sunflower seed oils.

Although a record cottonseed crop is being harvested during 1958-59, most of the increased production is in Asia where only a small portion of the crop is crushed for oil. Thus, cottonseed oil production in 1959 is expected to be slightly below the record output in 1956, but up about 6 percent from the low outturn in 1957 and 1958. About one-third of this increase results from the expected gain in U. S. production.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (FAT AND OIL EQUIVALENT): Estimated world production, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1952-58, and forecast 1959 1/

| Commodity | Average | | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 2/ | Forecast 1959 3/ |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| | 1935-39 | 1950-54 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Edible vegetable oils 4/: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cottonseed..... | 1,355 | 1,660 | 1,685 | 1,815 | 1,945 | 1,975 | 2,045 | 1,915 | 1,910 | 2,015 |
| Peanut..... | 1,565 | 1,775 | 1,800 | 1,715 | 1,890 | 2,025 | 2,155 | 2,275 | 2,455 | 2,560 |
| Soybean..... | 1,030 | 2,055 | 2,060 | 2,155 | 2,205 | 2,595 | 2,725 | 2,985 | 3,180 | 3,340 |
| Sunflower..... | 625 | 910 | 930 | 900 | 1,000 | 785 | 1,220 | 1,340 | 1,125 | 1,430 |
| Rapeseed..... | 1,330 | 1,035 | 1,115 | 1,005 | 1,195 | 1,195 | 1,085 | 1,245 | 1,280 | 1,300 |
| Sesame..... | 715 | 740 | 770 | 790 | 790 | 785 | 640 | 625 | 570 | 670 |
| Olive oil..... | 975 | 1,080 | 1,525 | 853 | 1,283 | 1,095 | 810 | 1,180 | 1,200 | 1,095 |
| Total..... | 7,522 | 9,260 | 9,855 | 9,208 | 10,118 | 10,455 | 10,680 | 11,565 | 11,720 | 12,410 |
| Palm oils 5/: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconut..... | 2,135 | 2,085 | 2,065 | 1,995 | 2,165 | 2,230 | 2,405 | 2,375 | 2,245 | 2,480 |
| Palm kernels..... | 400 | 440 | 415 | 445 | 470 | 433 | 480 | 440 | 465 | 470 |
| Palm..... | 1,090 | 1,280 | 1,240 | 1,330 | 1,375 | 1,350 | 1,375 | 1,375 | 1,385 | 1,400 |
| Babassu kernels..... | 25 | 37 | 30 | 30 | 38 | 50 | 55 | 52 | 55 | 55 |
| Total..... | 3,650 | 3,842 | 3,750 | 3,800 | 4,048 | 4,083 | 4,315 | 4,242 | 4,150 | 4,402 |
| Industrial oils 4/: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed..... | 1,145 | 1,110 | 980 | 1,020 | 1,095 | 1,020 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,160 | 1,250 |
| Castor bean..... | 200 | 225 | 220 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 240 | 225 | 230 |
| Oiticica..... | 10 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Tung..... | 150 | 123 | 128 | 127 | 123 | 107 | 102 | 121 | 124 | 121 |
| Perilla..... | 65 | 75 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Total..... | 1,570 | 1,473 | 1,340 | 1,382 | 1,444 | 1,335 | 1,430 | 1,783 | 1,530 | 1,620 |
| Animal fats: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter (fat content).....6/ | 4,190 | 3,650 | 3,550 | 3,765 | 3,875 | 3,870 | 4,050 | 4,170 | 4,250 | 4,300 |
| Lard..... | 3,485 | 3,995 | 4,200 | 3,980 | 4,160 | 4,295 | 4,535 | 4,525 | 4,425 | 4,550 |
| Tallow and greases..... | 1,615 | 2,575 | 2,480 | 2,785 | 2,880 | 2,980 | 3,205 | 3,225 | 3,125 | 3,125 |
| Total..... | 9,290 | 10,220 | 10,230 | 10,530 | 10,915 | 11,145 | 11,790 | 11,920 | 11,800 | 11,975 |
| Marine oils: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whales..... | 545 | 440 | 460 | 420 | 455 | 420 | 425 | 440 | 430 | 450 |
| Sperm whale..... | 30 | 80 | 85 | 55 | 75 | 100 | 120 | 100 | 115 | 110 |
| Fish (including liver)..... | 480 | 465 | 455 | 455 | 515 | 530 | 515 | 455 | 450 | 450 |
| Total..... | 1,055 | 985 | 1,000 | 930 | 1,045 | 1,050 | 1,060 | 995 | 985 | 1,010 |
| Estimated world total..... | 23,160 | 25,780 | 26,175 | 25,850 | 27,570 | 28,088 | 29,275 | 30,505 | 30,185 | 31,420 |

1/ Beginning with 1950 the years indicated are those in which the predominant share of a given oil, or fat, was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecasts for 1959 for the palm oils, animal fats, and marine oils are based on the assumption that normal weather and fishing conditions will prevail during the coming year. 4/ Estimates for oil production are based on actual U. S. production and on the assumption that varying proportions of the oilseeds produced in countries other than the United States are crushed for oil. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ 1934-38 average.

Compiled from official and other sources.

A record soybean crop in the United States and a slight increase in Chinese production account for the continued rise in world soybean oil production.

Peanut oil production in 1959 is expected to set a record, primarily because of sizable increases in India and Mainland China which are partly offset by a smaller peanut crop in Africa, particularly in Nigeria. The sharp increase in 1958 peanut oil output resulted from record 1957 crops in Nigeria, French West Africa, and India. The Indian crop was only slightly above that of 1956.

Production in 1959 of the other edible oils--sunflower seed, sesame seed, and rapeseed--should be up sharply from last year, primarily due to increases in sunflower seed production in the Soviet Union and Argentina, and a larger outturn of sesame seed in India and Mainland China. Production of sunflower seed oil and sesame seed oil in 1958 were much below the quantities produced in the previous year, but this was offset somewhat by a larger outturn of rapeseed oil.

Production of olive oil in 1959, from the 1958 olive crop, is forecast at 9 percent below that of last year. In the major producing countries of Europe--Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece--smaller crops are expected, offset in part by a larger output in the Middle East and Africa. Production in 1958 was slightly above 1957. The upswing of "on year" production in the biennial cycle in Europe was almost offset by smaller production in other Mediterranean areas.

Production of the palm oils in 1959 may reach a record. After 18 months of adverse crop conditions--primarily drought--in some of the major producing areas, recovery of copra production to the 1956 level is expected in Asia, while output in Oceania and Africa will continue to rise. Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1958 declined by one-fifth from 1957. Registered exports from Indonesia were only a fraction of normal, although production for 1958 reportedly was above that of 1957.

World production of palm oil and palm kernel oil in 1959 is forecast at a slightly higher level than in 1958. The increase reflects primarily a continued high output expected in Nigeria and a recovery in Indonesia to the level of 1956. Continued increases in production are expected for the Belgian Congo and Malaya.

Brazil's babassu kernel oil outturn in 1959 is expected to reach the levels of 1958 and 1956. Recovery of production in 1958 followed changes in the official export exchange rate for certain oils, thereby encouraging export of babassu oil during the latter part of the year.

Production of industrial oils may increase about 5 percent in 1959 principally because of the substantial expansion in linseed oil production from 1958 flaxseed crops. While world production of flaxseed rose an estimated 10 percent from 1957 it was around 15 percent less than the large production of 1956. Crops in Canada and the United States were up sharply from 1957, but India's crop was down almost one-third and Argentina's was slightly less than in the 2 previous years.

With a sizable increase expected in India this year, world production of castor oil may slightly exceed 1958. The decline in 1958 from the relatively large outturn of 1957 was due to droughts in Brazil and India. The smaller outturn in these 2 countries was only partially offset by increases in the United States, Ecuador, Mexico and other relatively minor producers.

Tung oil production in 1959 is expected to be somewhat less than last year with the decline in Argentina only partially offset by a rise in U. S. output.

World production of animal fats in 1959 is forecast at a record level. Butter and lard account for the expected increase from last year. A larger output of butter is foreseen in Europe (including the Soviet Union) in 1959. Production in 1958 was also up slightly in most of the major European producing countries.

World lard production in 1959 may be about 3 percent above 1958, primarily as a result of increased hog slaughter in the United States and probable increases in Canada and West Germany. The world output in 1958 was down primarily as a result of a drop in U. S. production.

Little change is expected in the output of tallow and grease in 1959. An expected small decline in tallow production will be offset by increased production of grease, reflecting the increased hog slaughter in the United States. Production in 1958 was down slightly from 1957 because of reduced U. S. output. In Canada, Brazil and Australia production increased moderately last year.

World production of marine oils in 1959 should be slightly higher than the 1958 output. Whale oil production is expected to be up as a result of an increase to 15,000 in the blue whale units to be taken in the Antarctic during the current pelagic season, up 500 from a year ago. The future of Antarctic whaling is uncertain as Norway and the Netherlands have conditionally withdrawn through June 30, from the International Whaling Commission because of failure of the participating countries to agree on individual country division of the catch limit.

Sperm oil production in 1959 is not expected to equal that of 1958 primarily because of the low prices received for the 1958 output. The 1958 output was up sharply from that of 1957. Relatively high prices in 1957 probably stimulated the increase in sperm whaling in the Antarctic during the 1957-58 pelagic season.

World fish oil production in 1959 is forecast slightly above 1958. The Norwegian output should be up somewhat from last year when unfavorable weather and difficulty in locating fish reduced production approximately one-half.

UNITED STATES

A substantial share of the increase foreseen in world production of fats and oils in 1959 is expected to be in the United States where output will set a record, and where stocks at the beginning of the calendar year were up appreciably from the previous year. The U. S. outturn of edible fats and oils will reach a new high because of the record soybean crop in 1958, the increase in cottonseed from a year earlier, and greater production of lard. Industrial fats and oils will be up slightly, reflecting largely an increase in inedible tallow and greases which, in turn, will be the result mainly of increased hog slaughter.

Accordingly, larger quantities of U. S. fats and oils should move into export channels this year than in 1958. This assumes also that U. S. exports under Title I of Public Law 480 will exceed last year's record. Total U. S. exports were down from 1957, however, because of a drop in commercial sales.

WORLD POULTRY AND EGG TRADE EXPANDING

World trade in shell eggs and poultry meat, as measured by imports into the major markets of the free world, was larger in 1957 than in 1956. (For details of imports by country see Foreign Agriculture Circular FPE 1-59.)

Shell egg imports into the principal importing countries which are West Germany, Italy, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Switzerland, France and the United Kingdom, increased from 509.1 million dozen in 1956 to 540.1 million dozen in 1957, a rise of 6 percent. The Netherlands and Denmark were the largest suppliers of shell eggs to these 7 markets, followed by Mainland China and Poland, the United States and Belgium. Eggs from Mainland China went mainly to Hong Kong. Other countries shipping significant amounts were Yugoslavia, Sweden, Canada, Bulgaria and Australia.

Poultry meat imports into West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, Austria and Hong Kong totaled 189.9 million pounds in 1957, a 12 percent increase over the 1956 figure of 169.8 million. The Netherlands was again the largest exporter of poultry meat, increasing both the volume of shipments and its share of the world market as did Denmark, the third ranking supplier. Exports from the United States, second largest supplier, declined slightly in 1957 but preliminary figures indicate a substantial increase in 1958. Ireland, whose exports of poultry meat were somewhat less in 1957 than in 1956, remained in fourth position, followed closely by Hungary and Poland.

SHELL EGGS AND POULTRY MEAT: Imports into world's
major markets, 1956-57

| Country of origin <u>1/</u> | Shell eggs <u>2/</u> | | Poultry meat <u>3/</u> | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1956 | 1957 | 1956 | 1957 |
| | Million dozen | Million dozen | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Canada..... | 2.1 | 8.3 | -- | 4/ -- |
| United States..... | 24.0 | 26.0 | 29.4 | 28.1 |
| Argentina..... | 11.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 6.9 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg..... | 11.0 | 19.8 | .2 | .3 |
| Denmark..... | 116.2 | 116.5 | 23.9 | 27.5 |
| Ireland..... | 4.4 | 1.7 | 25.5 | 23.0 |
| Netherlands..... | 192.6 | 216.0 | 42.2 | 55.4 |
| Sweden..... | 10.5 | 10.1 | .1 | .1 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 22.4 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| Bulgaria..... | 7.9 | 8.3 | .2 | 1.2 |
| Hungary..... | 8.1 | 5.4 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| Poland..... | 26.0 | 27.7 | 14.4 | 18.1 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 9.0 | 5.0 | -- | -- |
| China, Mainland..... | 33.5 | 37.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Australia..... | 7.6 | 7.5 | .2 | .3 |
| Other countries..... | 22.3 | 25.1 | 5.8 | 3.8 |
| Total..... | 509.1 | 540.1 | 169.8 | 189.9 |

1/ Does not necessarily include all exports of originating countries, e.g., U. S. exported 31.7 million dozen shell eggs and 39.7 million pounds of poultry meat in 1957.

2/ West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, Venezuela, and Hong Kong.

3/ West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, United Kingdom, Canada, and Hong Kong.

4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

WORLD RAISIN AND CURRANT
SUPPLIES DOWN

World production of raisins in 1958 was below normal for the second successive year. The U. S. pack, largest of any country, was again much below average, more than offsetting above-average production abroad. Foreign production is estimated about the same as in 1956 and 1957, but 13 percent larger than the 5-year 1951-55 average.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1955-58

| Country | : Average : : 1951-55 : | : 1955 : | : 1956 : | : 1957 : | : Indicated : 1958 : |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | : Short : tons : | : Short : tons : | : Short : tons : | : Short : tons : | : Short : tons : |
| Australia | : | : | : | : | : |
| Lexias..... | 10,300 | 10,000 | 5,500 | 6,200 | 8,300 |
| Sultanas..... | 62,300 | 66,700 | 45,500 | 70,200 | 76,000 |
| Cyprus..... | 6,500 | 7,800 | 7,200 | 7,500 | 1/ |
| Greece..... | 44,400 | 52,000 | 51,000 | 69,000 | 48,000 |
| Iran..... | 55,900 | 66,000 | 68,000 | 69,000 | 69,000 |
| Spain..... | 12,500 | 13,000 | 16,500 | 14,500 | 16,500 |
| Turkey..... | 66,000 | 44,000 | 110,000 | 58,000 | 72,000 |
| Union of South Africa.... | 9,500 | 8,900 | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,800 |
| Foreign total..... | 267,400 | 268,400 | 309,400 | 300,000 | 302,100 |
| United States..... | 231,400 | 225,400 | 200,000 | 163,000 | 172,000 2/ |
| Grand total..... | 498,800 | 493,800 | 509,400 | 463,000 | 474,100 |

1/ Not available; 1951-55 average used in totals. 2/ This figure makes no allowance for the losses that may result from reconditioning rain-damaged raisins.

Australia had a large crop of excellent quality sultanas. However, nearly all of the Northern Hemisphere production suffered from adverse weather. The California pack was seriously damaged by September rains. The Greek pack was the smallest since 1954 because of drought. The Turkish crop, though larger than in 1957, was much reduced from earlier expectations due to rain at drying time. Although the Iranian crop is estimated to be as large as the bumper 1957 outturn, persistent but unconfirmed reports claim that it was also hit heavily by rain in the course of drying.

Stocks in producing countries were unusually low at the beginning of the 1958-59 season. September 1, 1958 carry-in for the northern hemisphere countries was estimated at only 14,000 tons in contrast with the September 1957 level of 40,000 tons which was about average.

By the fall of 1958 Australian exportable supplies were also limited. The reduction in production and stocks means that 1958-59 world supplies in the producing countries are about 9 percent, or about 50,000 tons below average. Supplies in the importing countries also are not large.

Prices, therefore, have been exceptionally high. Mediterranean prices are 2 to 3 cents per pound higher than those of a year ago which, in turn, were somewhat higher than late 1956 prices. F.o.b. Turkish minimum export prices in early December 1958 ranged between 17.5 and 18.0 cents per pound for No. 9 and No. 10 Grade sultanas.

U. S. raisin prices have increased even more sharply than those abroad. Select California natural Thompson seedless raisins are currently priced at 26.5 cents per pound, bulk-packed, f.o.b., California. In December 1957 the price was 17.5 cents, and in December 1956, 12.5 cents.

World production of dried currants in 1958 was slightly less than in 1957 but still somewhat above average. Though the all-important Greek pack was again smaller than in the previous year, it nevertheless was a large crop.

CURRENTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1955-58

| Country | : Average : : 1951-55 : | 1955 | : 1956 | : 1957 | : Indicated : 1958 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : |
| Australia..... | 15,300 | 12,700 | 14,900 | 11,300 | 12,500 |
| Greece..... | 82,600 | 72,000 | 101,000 | 95,000 | 91,000 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Total..... | 98,900 | 85,700 | 117,000 | 107,300 | 104,700 |

Choicest Greek currants were quoted as follows in December 1958, c.i.f. U. K. ports (in cents per pound): Kalamata 13.8, Pyrgos 13.9, Amalias 14.25, Patras 14.25, Gulf (Corinth) 14.9, and Vostizza (Aegion) 15.9. (For detailed Greek dried vine fruit statistics see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 13, 1958.)

WORLD MOHAIR PRODUCTION LEVELING OFF; EXPORTS DOWN

World mohair 1/ production declined to 43 million pounds in 1958, after increasing from an estimated 35 million pounds, grease basis, in 1952 to 44 million in 1956. On a clean basis, world output would be about four-fifths of these totals. The outlook for 1959 indicates little change from this year's levels. Mohair production may increase slightly in Turkey and South Africa. Little change is forecast for the United States.

MOHAIR: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, averages
1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1952-58

| Year | Turkey | United States | Union of <u>1/</u> South Africa | Basutoland | Total |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| 1935-39 avg..... | 15.3 | 16.8 | 4.8 | .8 | 37.7 |
| 1951-55 avg..... | 16.4 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 36.5 |
| 1952..... | 16.4 | 12.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 35.1 |
| 1953..... | 16.5 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 35.2 |
| 1954..... | 16.6 | 14.6 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 37.0 |
| 1955..... | 17.5 | 16.9 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 41.1 |
| 1956..... | 19.4 | 18.2 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 44.1 |
| 1957 <u>2/</u> | 18.2 | 19.1 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 44.0 |
| 1958 <u>3/</u> | 17.2 | 19.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 43.4 |

1/ For season beginning July 1 of year shown. This series has been revised by the Union's Department of Agriculture. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated.

World production increased sharply between 1952 and 1956 and reached record levels in the latter year. Increased demand and relatively high prices spurred sharp increases in Turkey and the United States during this period. In South Africa the trend was upward, but more erratic.

1/ Mohair is the fleece of Angora goats of the Turkish plateau, South African Cape and the southwestern United States. Production in other areas of the world is insignificant and not included in this estimate.

A decline in Turkish production reduced the world clip in 1957 and 1958. The United States displaced Turkey as the leading producer of mohair in 1957. U. S. output has continued to rise in the past 2 years but not as rapidly as in the 1952-56 period.

No estimates are available for world consumption of mohair. Mill use in the United Kingdom--presently the largest consumer--increased from an estimated 5.5 million pounds in 1955 to a record 13.0 million pounds in 1956. Based on import data, consumption probably increased further in 1957 but declined sharply in 1958. In the United States, mohair use apparently fell sharply from 1950 to 1956 but appears recently to have recovered somewhat. Export data indicate that Turkey now uses about half of its total production.

Prices in South Africa and the United States were down sharply in the first half of 1958 but have improved somewhat in recent months.

Imports of mohair into the United Kingdom at 19 million pounds in 1957 were the same as a year earlier but 2 and one-half times as large as in 1952. Imports during the first 9 months of 1958 were running about 60 percent of a year earlier.

Exports from the United States and Turkey declined in 1957 while those from the Union of South Africa increased slightly. Shipments from the United States during January-September 1958 were up slightly and near the record level of 1956 but exports from Turkey during the same period were sharply below a year earlier.

MOHAIR: Exports from specified countries, actual weight, annual
1938 and 1951-57

| Year | Turkey | United States <u>1/</u> | Union of <u>2/</u> South Africa | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Million <u>pounds</u> | Million <u>pounds</u> | Million <u>pounds</u> | Million <u>pounds</u> |
| 1938..... | 6.5 | <u>3/</u> | 5.1 | 11.6 |
| 1951..... | 4.7 | <u>3/</u> | 5.1 | 9.8 |
| 1952..... | 7.1 | <u>3/</u> | 4.8 | 11.9 |
| 1953..... | 10.0 | .9 | 5.0 | 15.9 |
| 1954..... | 7.3 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 15.4 |
| 1955..... | 8.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 20.9 |
| 1956..... | 8.5 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 26.7 |
| 1957..... | 7.2 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 23.7 |

1/ Clean content. Includes other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Including Basutoland. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THIRD QUARTER, 1958

Canned milk and dried milk production increased in the principal producing countries, but butter and cheese production declined in the third quarter of 1958 compared with the same quarter of 1957. Conditions were generally good and milk production was up in Australia and New Zealand. In Western Europe, conditions were somewhat varied and milk production rose in some countries, but dropped in others. Prospects for production in Australia are good. Conditions are favorable in West Germany and milk production is expected to remain high.

Factory butter production in the third quarter of 1958 declined 2 percent below the 1957 level. In Australia, New Zealand, West Germany and Canada, where milk production was higher than a year ago, butter production was up. The quantity of milk available for manufacturing in Denmark and Sweden was in relatively short supply and butter production was down. Other major producing countries reporting smaller butter output were France, Norway, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Cheese production in factories in the July-September quarter, 1958, dropped slightly below the corresponding quarter of 1957. There were substantial gains in Australia, Denmark, France, Norway and Sweden. In New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Canada, production declined sharply, while in the United States it continued at approximately the 1957 level.

Total canned milk production rose 3 percent in the third quarter of 1958. France, the United Kingdom and the United States reported heavier production, while Canada and Argentina reported smaller output. Production in West Germany showed practically no change from a year ago.

| Country | Butter | | | | | Cheese | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|--|
| | 1957 | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | July-Sept. 1958 | July-Sept. 1958 compared with July-Sept. 1957 | 1957 | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | July-Sept. 1958 compared with July-Sept. 1957 | |
| | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : Percent | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : Percent | |
| Canada..... | 115,925 | 109,123 | 125,200 | 108 | 108 | 1/ 38,865 | 1/ 28,590 | 1/ 34,804 | 90 | |
| United States..... | 322,771 | 427,200 | 311,570 | 96 | 96 | 356,814 | 440,290 | 356,350 | 100 | |
| Denmark..... | 102,955 | 103,396 | 86,420 | 84 | 84 | 57,540 | 75,177 | 63,493 | 110 | |
| Finland..... | 46,700 | 47,379 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| France 2/..... | 154,300 | 176,400 | 144,100 | 93 | 93 | 176,400 | 225,000 | 182,400 | 103 | |
| Germany, West..... | 192,896 | 230,669 | 205,351 | 106 | 106 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Ireland..... | 44,576 | 39,054 | 43,120 | 97 | 97 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Netherlands..... | 54,894 | 75,464 | --- | --- | --- | 112,655 | 125,700 | --- | --- | |
| Norway..... | 9,225 | 12,148 | 8,649 | 94 | 94 | 20,622 | 27,190 | 23,379 | 113 | |
| Sweden..... | 60,845 | 58,631 | 57,921 | 95 | 95 | 33,233 | 37,110 | 34,572 | 104 | |
| Switzerland..... | 17,578 | 13,996 | --- | --- | --- | 43,671 | 40,834 | --- | --- | |
| United Kingdom..... | 18,592 | 31,360 | 2/ 13,100 | 70 | 70 | 62,944 | 79,296 | 2/ 50,000 | 79 | |
| Argentina..... | 19,394 | 26,368 | 16,645 | 86 | 86 | 55,140 | 60,516 | 46,737 | 85 | |
| U. of So. Africa... | 15,376 | 16,297 | --- | --- | --- | 5,321 | 4,677 | --- | --- | |
| Australia..... | 80,616 | 56,481 | 82,593 | 102 | 102 | 20,630 | 10,553 | 21,950 | 106 | |
| New Zealand..... | 94,853 | 48,315 | 98,229 | 104 | 104 | 36,490 | 21,250 | 32,108 | 88 | |

| Country | Canned Milk | | | | | Dried Milk 3/ | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | 1957 | 1958 | July-Sept. 1958 | July-Sept. 1958 | 1958 | 1957 | July-Sept. 1957 | July-Sept. 1958 | July-Sept. 1958 | |
| | July-Sept. | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | compared with : July-Sept. 1957 | July-Sept. | July-Sept. | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | compared with : July-Sept. 1957 | |
| | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : Percent | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : 1,000 pounds | : Percent | |
| Canada..... | 4/ 117,566 | 4/ 126,635 | 4/ 104,623 | 89 | 5/ 51,770 | 5/ 63,640 | 5/ 75,038 | 145 | | |
| United States..... | 6/ 640,326 | 6/ 777,050 | 6/ 662,825 | 104 | 384,597 | 614,300 | 382,150 | 99 | | |
| Belgium..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | 24,521 | --- | --- | --- | | |
| France 2/..... | 28,200 | 40,100 | 38,100 | 135 | 7,300 | 25,800 | 27,300 | 374 | | |
| Germany, West..... | 187,090 | 210,194 | 186,896 | 100 | 40,536 | 40,050 | 32,608 | 80 | | |
| Netherlands..... | 164,463 | 170,080 | --- | --- | 57,981 | 88,864 | --- | --- | | |
| Sweden..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12,981 | 15,056 | 12,039 | 93 | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 71,232 | 149,856 | 2/ 91,000 | 128 | 33,600 | 56,896 | 2/ 44,600 | 133 | | |
| Argentina..... | 5,597 | 4,579 | 2,601 | 46 | 3,678 | 4,124 | 4,188 | 114 | | |
| Australia..... | 31,069 | 16,970 | --- | --- | 22,826 | 10,478 | 22,156 | 97 | | |

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods.

5/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 6/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Over-all dried milk production increased 8 percent in the third quarter, 1958, compared with the third quarter, 1957. The United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Argentina increased production in this quarter. In Australia, Sweden and West Germany output declined, due mainly to smaller nonfat production. Total dried milk production in the United States also dropped in this period.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS PRODUCTION UP

Production of all types of citrus fruit in the Northern Hemisphere except limes in the 1958-59 season is estimated above last year and all types except grapefruit are significantly above average. These increased supplies are primarily a result of larger crops in Spain, Italy, Israel, and the United States.

Oranges: The Mediterranean orange crop is estimated to be about 17 percent above 1957-58 and more than 25 percent above average.

Spain's large citrus crop marks a production comeback by the areas which grow navel and non-blood oranges. Most of the increase in production will be in these early varieties. Spain's oranges are above-average in size this season. The larger crop in Israel indicates that some of the new plantings are coming into bearing. Supplies of Israeli citrus should now be expected to increase each year.

Lemons: The Northern Hemisphere has a 1958-59 lemon crop estimated at 31.7 million boxes, up 700,000 boxes from last year but substantially above average, up 15 percent. Total lemon production from the Mediterranean area is estimated at 15.6 million boxes in 1958-59, about 2 million boxes larger than the previous season. A large winter lemon crop in Italy and Spain is responsible for the increase.

In Italy, winter lemon supplies harvested October 1958 through May 1959, are estimated at 8.7 million boxes. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes more than the previous year. The increased winter supplies will permit larger exports and provide ample supplies of fruit for processing.

Preliminary estimates place the Italian summer lemon (or Verdelli) crop to be marketed June through September 1959 at 1.3 million boxes -- about 400,000 boxes less than the previous year. Italy was unable to market its large 1958 crop of Verdelli lemons, and exports were only 900,000 boxes. Italian summer exports in 1959 (June through September) are estimated at only 800,000 boxes due to the smaller crop and to the continuing domination of European markets by California lemons.

Grapefruit: The Northern Hemisphere 1958-59 grapefruit production is estimated at about 46 million boxes, 6 percent above last year but about average. Competing winter supplies of grapefruit from the Mediterranean and West Indies are estimated at 3.6 million boxes, nearly the same as 1957-58. Exports to Europe are expected to increase, however, to around 2.0 million boxes--about 300,000 boxes more than the previous season.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1956-58 1/

| Area | ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Average | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 <u>2/</u> |
| | 1951-55 | | | |
| | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> |
| | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> |
| <u>North America</u> | | | | |
| Mexico | 17,740 | 19,688 | 20,671 | 19,520 |
| United States | 130,256 | 136,705 | 111,155 | 126,635 |
| Cuba | 1,830 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,250 |
| Dom. Republic | 551 | 860 | 778 | 800 |
| Jamaica | 604 | 484 | 490 | 450 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 187 | 160 | 350 | 400 |
| Total | 151,168 | 160,297 | 135,944 | 150,055 |
| <u>Mediterranean Area</u> | | | | |
| Greece | 4,170 | 5,031 | 5,398 | 5,000 |
| Italy | 20,781 | 21,120 | 23,351 | 28,000 |
| Spain | 37,094 | 15,376 | 32,000 | 46,400 |
| Cyprus | 796 | 836 | 1,466 | 1,150 |
| Iran | 1,304 | 1,386 | 1,417 | 1,400 |
| Lebanon | 2,161 | 2,457 | 2,614 | 3,020 |
| Israel | 9,210 | 10,829 | 10,168 | 13,000 |
| Syria | 83 | 82 | 50 | 60 |
| Turkey | 3,030 | 4,464 | 5,417 | 5,670 |
| Algeria | 9,439 | 11,810 | 10,800 | 18,000 |
| Egypt | 9,454 | <u>3/</u> 9,281 | <u>3/</u> 8,840 | <u>3/</u> 8,400 |
| Morocco <u>4/</u> | 6,190 | 8,230 | 11,000 | 11,500 |
| Tunisia | 1,164 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,400 |
| Total | 104,876 | 92,102 | 113,721 | 133,000 |
| <u>Far East</u> | | | | |
| Japan | 16,822 | 24,387 | 25,051 | 26,790 |
| Taiwan | 913 | 1,134 | 1,200 | 1,280 |
| Total | 17,735 | 25,521 | 26,251 | 28,070 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere .. | 273,779 | 277,920 | 275,916 | 311,125 |

| Area | GRAPEFRUIT | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Average | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 2/ |
| | 1951-55 | | | |
| | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> |
| | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> |
| North America | | | | |
| United States | 42,960 | 44,790 | 39,780 | 42,500 |
| Cuba | 212 | 190 | 200 | 200 |
| Jamaica | 372 | 440 | 375 | 310 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 512 | 560 | 600 | 500 |
| British Honduras | 269 | 115 | 188 | 225 |
| Total | 44,325 | 46,095 | 41,143 | 43,735 |
| Mediterranean Area | | | | |
| Cyprus | 215 | 182 | 219 | 200 |
| Israel | 1,422 | 1,513 | 1,510 | 1,750 |
| Algeria | 74 | 131 | 150 | 100 |
| Morocco 4/..... | 128 | 170 | 262 | 140 |
| Total | 1,839 | 1,996 | 2,141 | 2,190 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere .. | 46,164 | 48,091 | 43,284 | 45,925 |

4/ Does not include production in areas formerly known as Tangier and Spanish Morocco.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION UP 5 PERCENT

World production of barley and oats in 1958 is estimated at 146.2 million short tons, or 5 percent larger than in 1957, according to latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

In addition to exceeding the 1957 crop, the total out-turn of the 2 grains was about 12 percent above the 1950-54 average. It was, however, slightly below the record crop of 149.4 million short tons in 1956 mainly because of a substantially smaller barley crop.

Barley production in 1958 is estimated at 3,275 million bushels, 115 million bushels more than last year but 115 million less than the record production of 1956. Increases over the 1957 crop were greatest in North America, Africa, the Soviet Union and Oceania. Those increases were partly offset by smaller harvests in Asia and Europe.

Production of oats is placed at 4,225 million bushels. This is 235 million more than last year and 65 million more than the 1950-54 average. The bulk of the increase over 1957 was in North America and the Soviet Union, though a substantial increase is also reported for Australia.

North America produces about a third of the world's barley and oats, combined. Large crops this season, especially in the United States, together with record or near-record carry-over stocks bring supplies for the current season to a new high.

Oats production totals 1,829 million bushels, 144 million more than in 1957. The bulk of the increase is in the United States where the production of 1,422 million bushels is well above average. Canada's production, though above the small 1957 harvest, is still below average. Total barley production of 725 million bushels is at a new high because of a record U. S. crop and Canada's above-average production.

(Tables on following pages)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 1,956 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36,798 | 36,740 | 45,930 |
| Iraq | 2,374 | 2,893 | 3,063 | -- | -- | 14.9 | 16.1 | 19.6 | -- | -- | -- | 35,270 | 46,670 | 59,930 |
| Lebanon | 35 | 47 | 52 | -- | -- | 19.0 | 20.6 | 20.8 | -- | -- | -- | 664 | 970 | 1,080 |
| Syria | 848 | 1,630 | 1,483 | 964 | -- | 14.5 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 6.0 | -- | -- | 12,292 | 25,260 | 25,740 |
| Turkey | 5,540 | 6,454 | 6,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 24.6 | 23.6 | -- | -- | 128,380 | 130,000 | 160,000 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 325,000 | -- | -- |
| India | 8,020 | 8,447 | 8,726 | 7,531 | 7,531 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 13.5 | -- | -- | 118,280 | 129,270 | 131,900 |
| Pakistan | 567 | 580 | 548 | 621 | 621 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 12.8 | -- | -- | 6,600 | 6,910 | 7,930 |
| Japan | 2,400 | 2,425 | 2,307 | 2,268 | 2,268 | 37.7 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 38.1 | -- | -- | 90,439 | 96,380 | 89,690 |
| Korea, South | 1,710 | 1,950 | 2,050 | -- | -- | 14.6 | 17.4 | 15.1 | -- | -- | -- | 25,000 | 34,000 | 31,000 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 41,120 | 44,530 | 44,860 | 42,020 | 42,020 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.4 | -- | -- | 805,000 | 840,000 | 870,000 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,102 | 3,300 | -- | -- | -- | 12.1 | 14.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37,494 | 46,210 | 25,980 |
| Egypt | 128 | 137 | 138 | 141 | 141 | 38.9 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.8 | -- | -- | 4,976 | 5,920 | 6,000 |
| Morocco 7/ | 4,934 | 4,655 | 2,938 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 13.1 | -- | -- | 71,220 | 71,660 | 21,495 |
| Tunisia | 1,295 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 1,775 | 1,775 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 7.2 | -- | -- | 8,920 | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| Union of South Africa | 135 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,350 | 1,000 | -- |
| Estimated total 5/ | 11,120 | 11,730 | 9,560 | 11,890 | 11,890 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 8.9 | 11.8 | -- | -- | 145,000 | 155,000 | 85,000 |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,587 | 2,501 | 2,059 | -- | -- | 24.8 | 25.1 | 22.5 | -- | -- | -- | 39,320 | 62,670 | 46,400 |
| Chile | 136 | 149 | 149 | 151 | 151 | 31.7 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 29.7 | -- | -- | 4,316 | 4,500 | 4,480 |
| Peru | 465 | 418 | 419 | 445 | 445 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 19.6 | -- | -- | 9,980 | 7,315 | 7,630 |
| Uruguay | 81 | 140 | 95 | 161 | 161 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.1 | -- | -- | 1,344 | 2,050 | 2,430 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 2,840 | 3,820 | 3,330 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 21.7 | -- | -- | 63,000 | 87,000 | 70,000 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,412 | 2,093 | 2,121 | 2,485 | 2,485 | 22.2 | 24.5 | 15.0 | 25.3 | -- | -- | 31,351 | 51,330 | 31,740 |
| New Zealand | 53 | 60 | 59 | -- | -- | 45.1 | 49.6 | 53.0 | -- | -- | -- | 2,388 | 2,975 | -- |
| Total | 1,465 | 2,153 | 2,180 | 2,545 | 2,545 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 16.0 | 26.0 | -- | -- | 33,739 | 54,305 | 34,865 |
| Estimated world total 5/ | 121,180 | 140,760 | 135,610 | 135,400 | 135,400 | 22.2 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 24.2 | -- | -- | 2,690,000 | 3,390,000 | 3,160,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1958 and end early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes data for areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | Production | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------------|-------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Average: | | Average: | | Average: | | Average: | | Average: | | Average: | |
| | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1950-54 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1950-54 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1950-54 |
| | acres | acres | acres | | acres | acres | acres | | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| North America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada 5/ | 10,813 | 11,707 | 11,017 | 11,039 | 38.6 | 44.8 | 36.3 | 417,429 | 524,517 | 380,599 | 400,951 | |
| Mexico | 206 | 94 | 148 | 247 | 18.2 | 22.0 | 20.9 | 3,759 | 2,067 | 3,100 | 6,200 | |
| United States | 37,928 | 33,706 | 34,647 | 31,826 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 37.5 | 44.7 | 1,285,417 | 1,163,160 | 1,300,954 | 1,422,164 |
| Estimated total 6/ | 48,950 | 45,510 | 45,810 | 43,110 | 34.9 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 42.4 | 1,707,000 | 1,690,000 | 1,685,000 | 1,829,000 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 529 | 461 | 454 | 440 | 44.8 | 56.0 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 24,156 | 25,800 | 23,440 | 22,230 |
| Belgium | 405 | 389 | 367 | 347 | 80.2 | 85.7 | 85.2 | 85.1 | 32,462 | 33,340 | 31,270 | 29,520 |
| Denmark | 656 | 628 | 586 | 504 | 89.5 | 93.6 | 92.4 | 91.2 | 58,740 | 58,700 | 54,150 | 45,950 |
| Finland | 1,143 | 1,146 | 1,023 | 1,092 | 47.1 | 39.6 | 47.0 | 49.9 | 53,801 | 45,400 | 48,100 | 54,440 |
| France | 5,596 | 5,626 | 3,973 | 3,694 | 43.3 | 56.4 | 44.7 | 48.7 | 242,298 | 317,200 | 177,700 | 180,000 |
| Germany, West | 2,681 | 2,350 | 2,237 | 2,044 | 67.3 | 71.9 | 68.6 | 72.4 | 180,322 | 168,890 | 153,520 | 148,050 |
| Greece | 366 | 364 | 373 | 353 | 26.1 | 27.7 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 9,558 | 10,100 | 12,800 | 13,160 |
| Ireland | 613 | 525 | 455 | 452 | 63.2 | 71.5 | 61.5 | 65.0 | 38,744 | 37,520 | 28,000 | 29,400 |
| Italy | 1,140 | 1,046 | 1,037 | 1,011 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 37,516 | 34,890 | 40,040 | 39,175 |
| Luxembourg | 52 | 50 | 50 | — | 50.0 | 58.0 | — | — | 2,602 | 2,900 | — | — |
| Netherlands | 368 | 377 | 394 | 340 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 91.5 | 32,210 | 33,260 | 34,760 | 31,115 |
| Norway | 187 | 164 | 150 | 141 | 62.7 | 76.6 | 62.3 | 65.4 | 11,726 | 12,560 | 9,350 | 9,220 |
| Portugal | 774 | 746 | 763 | 753 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 9,424 | 6,650 | 8,840 | 9,680 |
| Spain | 1,520 | 1,251 | 1,448 | 1,458 | 23.2 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 28.3 | 35,306 | 31,120 | 36,860 | 41,300 |
| Sweden | 1,225 | 1,321 | 1,273 | 1,319 | 48.8 | 59.1 | 45.9 | 48.4 | 59,744 | 78,050 | 58,380 | 63,880 |
| Switzerland | 64 | 61 | 54 | 54 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 78.7 | 84.3 | 4,946 | 4,740 | 4,250 | 4,550 |
| United Kingdom | 2,854 | 2,564 | 2,348 | 2,220 | 65.4 | 67.9 | 63.9 | 64.7 | 186,774 | 174,020 | 150,150 | 143,570 |
| Estimated total West Europe 6/ | 20,180 | 19,070 | 16,990 | 16,270 | 50.5 | 56.4 | 51.5 | 53.5 | 1,020,000 | 1,075,000 | 875,000 | 870,000 |
| Bulgaria | 397 | 373 | 376 | — | 27.7 | 22.5 | 30.6 | — | 11,000 | 8,400 | 11,500 | — |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,380 | 1,330 | 1,320 | — | 44.2 | 52.6 | 47.0 | — | 61,000 | 70,000 | 62,000 | — |
| Germany, East | 1,352 | 1,100 | 1,125 | — | 56.7 | 55.5 | 52.0 | — | 76,600 | 61,000 | 58,500 | — |
| Hungary | 355 | 295 | 424 | — | 31.0 | 36.6 | 42.5 | 30.5 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 18,000 | 13,500 |
| Poland | 4,130 | 3,940 | 4,280 | 4,325 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 148,000 | 155,500 | 175,000 | 183,000 |
| Romania | 1,175 | 840 | — | — | 22.9 | 25.0 | — | — | 26,900 | 21,000 | — | — |
| Yugoslavia | — | 922 | 993 | 857 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 33.6 | 20.8 | 19,420 | 22,320 | 33,345 | 17,840 |
| Estimated total East Europe 6/ | 9,700 | 8,830 | 9,410 | 9,210 | 36.6 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 39.1 | 355,000 | 350,000 | 385,000 | 360,000 |
| Estimated total Europe 6/ | 29,880 | 27,900 | 26,400 | 25,480 | 46.0 | 51.1 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 1,375,000 | 1,425,000 | 1,260,000 | 1,230,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/ | 40,000 | 37,300 | 34,600 | 36,000 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 24.7 | 835,000 | 875,000 | 800,000 | 890,000 |

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